FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Latin America*

*Vol VI No 212* *31 October 1979*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Ninth OAS General Assembly A 1
Text of Human Rights Resolution A 1
Paraguayan Raps IHRC Resolution [ABC COLOR 29 Oct] A 2
Voting Results on Rights Resolution A 3
Resolution on U.S. Caribbean Maneuvers A 3
Guevara Lauds Maritime Resolution A 5
Bolivia Thanks Supporters A 5
Belize's Independence Demand Accepted A 6

ARGENTINA

Argentine, Costa Rican Foreign Ministers Sign Agreements B 1
Costa Rican Minister Comments on Clandestine Radio B 1
Videla Raps Campora, Comments on Economy B 1
Briefs: IBRD Load for B 1

BRAZIL

Experts Say Mideast Deficit Could Decrease Through Arms Sales D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Oct]
Saudi Prince Notes Interest in Joint Investment Projects D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 30 Oct]
Minister To Visit Arab Nations, Promote Agricultural Sales D 2
[O GLOBO 28 Oct]
Nuclear Plant Reportedly To Be Built in Espirito Santo D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Oct]
CNEN Denial [O GLOBO 30 Oct] D 2
Clause on Sale of Enrichment Process Said Mistranslated D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 27 Oct]
Sao Paulo Metalworkers Strike Continues D 3
Union Leader Dies in Clash D 3
Dead Leader Identified D 3
Macedo Terms Strike 'Failure' D 3
Briefs: Navy Chief to France D 3

PARAGUAY

Stroessner Home From Visit With Videla in Argentina [ABC COLOR 30 Oct] H 1
Vasconsellos Returns to Country, Will Face Charges [ABC COLOR 28 Oct] H 1
Surrenders, Goes on Hunger Strike H 1
Nogues Says Date Will Be Set for IHRC Visit [ABC COLOR 27 Oct] H 1
Briefs: Japanese Surveying Mission H 1

PERU

Nation Overcoming Worst Economic Slump, Morales Reports J 1

PANAMA

Labor Minister Asks Teachers To Return to School N 1
Government Reportedly Resumes Negotiations With Teachers N 3
Ill Effects of Teachers Strike Explained N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Government Calls Meeting in Wake of U.S. Embassy Attack P 1
General Amnesty Granted to Exiles, Political Prisoners P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Oct]
Argentine Paper Interviews Foreign Minister Dada P 1
[CLARIN 26 Oct]
Junta Supports No Party; Elections To Be Held P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Oct]

NICARAGUA

Article Critical of 'Stingy, Cautious' U.S. Aid P 4
[LA PRENSA 24 Oct]
Businessmen Arrested, Unions Take Over OCAL Firm P 5
CST Report Stresses Trade Unions' Role in Reconstruction P 6
[LA PRENSA 23 Oct]
CDS, Neighborhood Committee Issue Joint Manifesto P 7
[LA PRENSA 23 Oct]
PSD Defends Itself From 'Constant Harassment' P 8
[LA PRENSA 22 Oct]
Reiterates Support for Junta P 8
[LA PRENSA 23 Oct]
Official Discusses Prison Reforms, Opposition Parties P 10
[EL PUEBLO 23 Oct]
Pastora Hopes Country Will Be Rebuilt in 2 Years P 11
Briefs: Return of Planes; Financial Pact With Costa Rica; P 11
Confiscated Land; Renaming of Plaza P 11

CUBA

U.S. Pressure To Impede UNSC Admission Denounced Q 1
Nonalined Envoys at UN Discuss Cuban Candidacy, Southern Africa Q 1
UN Envoy Addresses SWAPO Solidarity Session Q 2
Commentary on OAS Push for Latin American, Not U.S. Orientation Q 2
CEMA Meeting Opens at Palace of Conventions Q 3
Garcia Opening Address Q 4
FAR Commentary Notes Importance of Military Service Q 4
MININT, MINFAR Conclude Camilo-Che Ideological Drive Q 5
Briefs: Envoy to St. Lucia; Death of Education Vice Minister Q 5

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

BDP Resignations Make Independents Opposition Majority S 1
BDP's Bostwick Comments S 1
'Defector' Solomon Remarks S 2
Moxey Raps Pindling for 'Deteriorating' State of Nation S 2
[TRIBUNE 30 Oct]

JAMAICA

Foreign Ministry Returns JLP Letter Rapping Cuban Envoy S 3
JLP To Appeal to 'Friendly Countries' if Cubans Aid PNP S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 22 Oct]
Housing Team Visits Cuba To Review Jamaican Trainees' Work S 5
[DAILY GLEANER 13 Oct]
Delegation To Study Areas of Cooperation in Libya S 5
[DAILY GLEANER 26 Oct]

ST VINCENT

Visiting French Official on Cuban Role in Caribbean S 5

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Attorney General Defends Nonrecognition of Grenada S 6

OTHER COUNTRIES

BOLIVIA

Padilla Says Administration Must Be 'Adjusted' V 1
'Cabinet Crisis' Imminent V 1
Businessmen Ask That Government Obey, Enforce Laws V 1

CHILE

Army Command Reports New Appointments V 2

MEXICO

Jablonski Presents Award to Lopez Portillo, Concludes Visit V 2
[Warsaw]
Leaves for Costa Rica [Warsaw] V 2

REPORTAGE ON NINTH OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Text of Human Rights Resolution

PY301811 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 0454 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 29 Oct (LATIN)--The following is the text of the human rights resolution approved by the OAS General Assembly Judicial and Political Affairs Committee.

This resolution has yet to be approved by the OAS General Assembly, which will end on Wednesday, but it is believed that the text will not be modified.

The resolution, which was approved with 19 votes in favor, 2 against and 5 abstentions, states:

Whereas:

The annual report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) states although there has been positive progress in the enforcement of human rights in member countries, the situation described in the previous annual report has not shown a significant improvement.

In some countries the disappearance of people has particularly affected the well-being of children, since some of them were born of missing women who were pregnant and some were kidnaped with their parents. The commission believes that such a method of repression is cruel and inhuman.

Torture is apparently a usual practice in some countries.

The arrest of persons without due process continues to be practiced, and it is often exercised through the indefinite enforcement of the state of siege.

The violation of human rights in the hemisphere is still one of the most serious problems afflicting the conscience of nations and their governments.

There are limitations to the exercise of human rights in Chile.

Based on the IHRC report, the number of cases of human rights violations in Uruguay has decreased, but many of the conditions described by the commission still exist.

The Government of Paraguay has not carried out the recommendations made by the General Assembly in the last period of ordinary sessions.

The OAS resolves:

1. To congratulate the IHRC for the job it carried out since the last session of the General Assembly and to take note with great interest of its annual report.

2. To congratulate the Panamanian Government for its initiative in inviting the IHRC to visit that country and for the cooperation it gave the commission during its visit. Moreover, to take note of the measures enforced by the Panamanian Government to carry out the recommendations included in the IHRC special report.

3. That the continuing disappearance of people is an affront to the conscience of this hemisphere. Moreover, it is completely against our common values and traditions and the declarations and agreements signed by the nations of the Americas. Furthermore, this Assembly supports the recommendations made by the commission for a prompt solution to the situation of missing persons, as described in the annual report.

4. To support the UN declaration on torture and to reassert its support for the preparation of an OAS convention to define torture as an international crime.

5. To urge the Chilean Government to adopt and enforce necessary measures which will effectively uphold and insure the complete enforcement of human rights in Chile, particularly in regard to the solution of the situation of missing persons, the return of exiles to their fatherland, the repeal of the state of emergency and the prompt restoration of the right to vote.

6. To reassert to the Paraguayan Government the need to respect human rights and to urge that government to show its will to cooperate with the IHRC by establishing a date for its visit, in accordance with what was agreed upon with the Paraguayan Government in September 1977 through a note dated 2 July 1979 issued by the Foreign Relations Ministry.

7. To appeal to the Uruguayan Government to enforce those measures which were recommended by the commission in its previous report and again request the Uruguayan Government to consider the possibility of inviting the commission to visit that country. Moreover, to take note of the announcement made by the Uruguayan Government that it will hold general elections in 1981 in view of the conclusions and observations included in the IHRC annual report.

8. To request the commission to continue observing the enforcement of human rights in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay and to report to the General Assembly about this in its next period of ordinary sessions.

## Paraguayan Raps IHRC Resolution

PY301818 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Oct 79 p 12 PY

[By Serafin Soto Vega]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 28 Oct--The Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC] early this morning approved the controversial draft resolution which discusses the situation of human rights in our country, Chile and Uruguay. After a long debate, the commission approved the resolution at 0130 in one of the rooms of the Sheraton Hotel.

At the end of the commission's meeting this morning, Paraguayan Ambassador Lopez Escobar was visibly annoyed. Answering a question, he told this reporter that the text of the resolution "is not satisfactory to our country." He regretted that the commission did not recognize the progress in human rights which our country has experienced as it was noted in a letter sent by the foreign minister in July 1979. He added that he made it quite clear in the session that the Paraguayan delegation "reserves for itself the right to state what it believes is pertinent during the plenum meeting in which the issue will be again discussed."

Lopez Escobar reported that he will cast a negative vote "unless I receive other instructions from the Paraguayan Government."

Moreover, at the request of Jamaica a draft was submitted in favor of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect. This resolution affects the countries from which this sect has been recently expelled: Paraguay and Argentina.

Voting Results on Rights Resolution

PY301757 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2316 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[By Carlos Banales]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 29 Oct (LATIN)--The OAS today condemned human rights violations in Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay in a controversial resolution which was finally approved with 19 votes in favor, 2 against and 5 abstentions.

The voting ended with a confrontation during which Uruguay threatened to withdraw from the OAS General Assembly and in which there were verbal exchanges, physical violence and diplomatic consultations.

Uruguay and Paraguay, two of the countries mentioned in the resolution, voted against it, while Chile, another of the countries affected, abstained from voting, along with Argentina, Guatemala, Brazil and St Lucia.

The Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Suriname, Mexico, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, Peru, Grenada, Haiti, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Dominica, Barbados, Jamaica, Bolivia, Colombia and the United States voted in favor. Honduras remained outside the assembly hall.

The draft resolution was submitted by the delegations of the United States, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Suriname, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. At the request of Uruguay, voting was conducted individually.

Resolution on U.S. Caribbean Maneuvers

PY301502 Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 29 Oct (AFP)--The OAS General Assembly today expressed its deep concern over the increase in military activity in the Caribbean.

A draft resolution on the issue, which was submitted by the delegations from Grenada, Barbados, Jamaica, Panama and Nicaragua, was approved by the council of the Judicial and Political Affairs Committee with the agreement of the U.S. delegation. The text of the resolution obviously referred to the recent U.S. military deployment.

Entitled "The Caribbean: A Peaceful Area," the draft resolution states that the increase in military activity in the area has resulted in the creation of tensions in the region. Furthermore, it "rejects the concept that the Caribbean or any of its regions are areas under the political influence of any world power."

During the debate which preceeded the voting, Carlos Lopez Contreras, Honduran deputy foreign minister, requested an explanation concerning the enforcement of the resolution.

The Panamanian delegate, Leonardo Kam [as received] answered by noting that "peace in the continent is one and indivisible."

He added: "Panama, a country which is proud of being in Central America, which was established by Bolivar and which is in the Caribbean, could not have sponsored a restrictive resolution."

Peru said that the resolution was "significant" and added that it constituted "a result of the Tlaltelolco Treaty (concerning the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the continent).

Peruvian delegate Luis Marchand paid tribute to the "strengthening of the inter-American system and to the "new insight" which the new Caribbean members are contributing to the OAS.

The following is the approved text of the resolution:

The General Assembly,

Noting that military activity in the Caribbean has recently increased, creating tensions in that region.

Whereas:

The Caribbean is a peaceful area that is economically stable, and this situation is not only necessary for the social and economic development of its people but also an indispensable element for the development of the entire region.

Since:

It is within the exclusive competence of the sovereign countries to determine the path to take to achieve the goals of democracy, social justice and the integral development of their nations.

And furthermore:

Although the Caribbean nations have the urgent need to receive foreign economic aid to achieve the aforementioned goals, in accordance with the principles of international social justice, it is required that this aid is supplied in accordance with the terms of the countries receiving that aid through respect for their sovereign decisions.

The General Assembly hereby decides:

1. To express its deep concern over the present tensions in the Caribbean resulting from the recent increase in military activity in that region.

2. To express its concern over the idea that the Caribbean or any of its regions are areas of political influence of any world power.

3. To reassert its adherence to the principles of ideological pluralism and peaceful coexistence, which are essential for the existence of peace, stability and development in the region.

4. To urge all nations to recognize the Caribbean as a peaceful region and to use all their efforts to expound this concept before all the proper regional and international forums.

## Guevara Lauds Maritime Resolution

PY301418 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[Text] President Guevara called the resolution approved by the OAS recommending the resumption of negotiations to solve the Bolivian maritime problem a success for his country. The most important point is that the Bolivian demand for an outlet to the sea is declared to be not only a bilateral question but rather a continental problem, Guevara asserted today in statements to the local press.

The president, who initiated a democratic government on 8 August after more than 10 years of military rule, pointed out that earlier statements of solidarity with the Bolivian cause had merely been declamatory, whereas now the landlocked situation has become a continental question. He added that it now depends on the Bolivian government how they will be able to take advantage of this continental nature of the question.

When asked about the draft of the La Paz declaration which will be approved by the OAS within the next few hours, the Bolivian president stated that it will be very important because, among other things, it will contain a pronouncement in favor of the denuclearization of Latin America. In this connection he mentioned the Tlaltelolco Treaty, linking it with the draft of the La Paz Declaration on the same subject.

It is absurd for poor countries to invest money in armaments, particularly in nuclear weapons. It is more just to spend the money on food, schools and other needs, the president said, stressing the importance of the planned La Paz declaration which will be the final result of the OAS debates.

## Bolivia Thanks Supporters

PY301221 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0908 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] President Walter Guevara Arze held telephone conversations with the chiefs of state of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, and of Peru, Francisco Morales Bermudez. He addressed telegrams to the chiefs of state of the other 23 countries in the region expressing Bolivia's gratitude to the governments and peoples of those nations for their support for the maritime cause during the Ninth OAS General Assembly.

Guevara especially thanked President Herrera for having given the instructions to submit a resolution to the OAS that would "definitely focus attention on Bolivia's 100-year-old landlocked problem."

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, who headed his country's delegation to the OAS sessions, was charged with the mission of submitting the resolution which declared the maritime problem one of hemispheric interest and suggested immediate negotiations between the parties which are involved in the matter.

Herrera told the Bolivian president that "Venezuela's permanent solidarity with the Bolivian people" is summarized in that resolution.

The Venezuelan president took advantage of his contact with Guevara to announce officially that he will visit the country toward the end of November 1979.

Herrera had been invited on two occasions: when he assumed the presidency in March 1979 by the then president of the military junta, Gen David Padilla, and at the beginning of this month by Gueva a, in Panama.

The Bolivian president also expressed his sincere gratitude to Peruvian President Morales Bermudez for his support regarding a quick solution to the landlocked situation.

In addition to his personal calls to express gratitude, Guevara addressed a telegram to all the nations whose representatives voted, on Friday at the OAS, in favor of the resolution that suggests talks for seeking a solution to the problem.

These telegrams were addressed to the chiefs of state of: Jamaica, Costa Rica, Honduras, Colombia, the United States, Dominica, El Salvador, Surinam, Argentina, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Trinidad & Tobago, Guatemala, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Haiti, Mexico and Panama.

## Belize's Independence Demand Accepted

FY301438 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 30 Oct 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 29 Oct (AFP)--Belize, in its demand for independence, received the majority support of the OAS when this organization insisted that the situation of that British territory be included from now on in the annual report on the hemisphere's nonautonomous territories.

The draft resolution regarding this matter, submitted by the Jamaican delegation, was approved by the Judicial and Political Affairs Committee of the ninth General Assembly by 17 votes, with 5 abstentions and the opposing vote of Guatemala.

The abstentions were made by Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador.

(Uruguay, Ecuador, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic were absent at the time of the vote).

On adopting the resolution, the OAS broke its old taboo. To date, the situation of Belize, whose territory is claimed by Guatemala, has never been the subject of a declaration.

The document to which the matter refers is entitled: "Information on the Constitutional Evolution of the Nonautonomous Territories on the American Continent and Other American Territories Linked to States on Other Continents."

The Guatemalan delegate, Leonardo Kam [as received], remarked that when it was created in 1948 in Bogota, the OAS established a clear difference between dependent territories subject to colonialism and occupied territories or those subject to territorial claims, such as Belize and the Malvinas Islands, the latter disputed by Argentina and Great Britain. This is why, Kam stressed, Belize should not figure in the aforementioned document.

ARGENTINE, COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS SIGN AGREEMENTS

PY310146 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2155 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (NA)--Argentina and Costa Rica signed here today a trade cooperation agreement, an additional protocol and a joint declaration aimed at intensifying bilateral economic and political relations, the Foreign Ministry has reported.

The documents were signed this afternoon at San Martin Palace by Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier.

COSTA RICAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CLANDESTINE RADIO

PY310110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2320 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (TELAM)--"We learned about that unpleasant incident some time ago and since then we have been trying to find legal ways of preventing it," Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier said when asked whether the Costa Rican Government was protecting a radio station which has been broadcasting subversive manifests against the Argentine Republic.

The minister, who made a statement to TELAM after signing a joint declaration with Foreign Minister Pastor, added that "although there is freedom of the press in our country it is not pleasant for us to see a Costa Rican shortwave station broadcasting remarks against a friendly country.

"We believe a regulation designed to prevent this kind of broadcast will be enforced by November," he said. "We are aware of what is happening and believe me, it hurts us as much as it hurts you," he said.

VIDELA RAPS CAMPORA, COMMENTS ON ECONOMY

PY301445 Buenos Aires Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0246 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] According to the Brazilian magazine VEJA, the Argentine president had stated that Hector Campora is not a political asylee because Argentina considers Campora a political criminal.

According to the report published in the magazine, Videla added that Campora is guilty of having abused the power which had generously been given to him by the armed forces.

Videla also said that foreign reserves had increased to $10 billion and admitted that the 170-percent inflation is intolerable, adding that this persistent inflation will be curbed next year, however.

BRIEFS

IBRD LOAN FOR YACYRETA--The Economy Ministry yesterday said that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has granted Argentina a loan similar to the one granted by the IDB for the financing of the construction of Yacyreta hydroelectric dam. In December 1978 IDB granted Yacyreta Binational Enterprise a loan for $210 million. [Buenos Aires, LA OPINION in Spanish 17 Oct 79 p 4 PY]

EXPERTS SAY MIDEAST DEFICIT COULD DECREASE THROUGH ARMS SALES

PY301706 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Oct 79 p 32 PY

[By Romualdo Ramos]

[Excerpt] The Brazilian deficit with petroleum exporting countries of the Middle East increased from $1.83 billion during the first 7 months in 1978 to $2.437 billion during the same period this year. And during that same period, exports by the largest national producer group--ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation]--dropped from $42 million in 1978 to $27 million between January and July 1979. Foreign trade experts feel that it is natural to seek a reduction in the deficit with the Arabs through greater sales efforts by weapons manufacturers.

"People die anyhow, whether we sell weapons or not," an ENGESA official said recently, justifying the sales. In his opinion, the country's image abroad is not damaged by mentioning Brazilian-made tanks, aircraft and machineguns, because its contribution rate is still low, and the reports focus in a general manner on technological development. "When the newspapers publish the specifications of the manufactured weapons, they help sell them," the source concluded pragmatically.

Brazil right now has exceptional opportunities in the Middle East, where the political changes in Iran are causing Saudi Arabia to increase its military power; in black Africa, especially because of its confrontation with South Africa and Rhodesia; and in Latin America. The inclusion of an official of Beretta [Italian company manufacturing firearms] in the group of Brazilian exporters which is visiting Beijing is quite indicative.

Our greatest petroleum supplier is Iraq, and imports from that country through July totaled $1.252 billion, while exports reached $104 million, which leaves a deficit of $1.148 billion, compared to $635 million in the same period last year. Saudi Arabia is our second largest supplier, from which we imported $878 million and to which we exported only $20 million, a deficit of $858 million, less than that of last year, which was approximately $636 million [as published].

From Iran we imported $250 million and exported only $51 million, with a deficit of $199 million through July, against $258 million last year. And from Kuwait we imported $202 million and exported only $9 million, leaving a deficit of $193 million, against $281 million during the same period last year.

In addition to fighter planes, Brazil can sell tanks, cannons, submarines, materiel and equipment for police forces, disguised firearms, armaments for chemical warfare and percussion papers.

According to CACEX--the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department--with the appropriate authorization from the Army Ministry, a list of 230 items can be exported.

SAUDI PRINCE NOTES INTEREST IN JOINT INVESTMENT PROJECTS

PY310204 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Oct 79 p 20 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Bilateral cooperation between Brazil and Saudi Arabia, through private enterprises, in investment projects in Sudan and Pakistan particularly, was proposed yesterday by Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, the son of King Khalid, to planning Minister Delfim Neto.

The possibility of a mission of experts of the Islamic Bank and the Islamic Fund for Economic Development and Saudi Arabian businessmen coming to Brazil in the near future to carry out more concrete negotiations about this bilateral cooperation was brought up during the meeting at the Planning Ministry yesterday afternoon.

Al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, who is in Brazil not as an official representative but as an entrepreneur connected with large Arab financial groups, told Planning Minister Neto that this visit is just the first contact to find out about the possibilities of cooperation with Brazil, and that it can be followed up with a visit by Saudi Arabian experts and businessmen.

According to the secretary of SUBIN [International Economic and Technical Cooperation Secretariat], Jose Botafogo Goncalves, who participated in the meeting, said that oil was not a topic during the talk.

Looking surprised, Prince Al-Faysal Al Sa'ud mentioned his capacity as a banker and executive of the union of banks in his country to dismiss rumors that he intended to sign contracts for the purchase of weapons during his visit to Brazil this time.

MINISTER TO VISIT ARAB NATIONS, PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL SALES

PY301837 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Oct 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] Brazilia, (O GLOBO)--During the second half of November, Planning Minister Delfim Neto will begin a trip to Iran, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, where he will propose the participation of groups from these countries in Brazilian projects and sell agricultural products. He will also try to open the road for new agreements to supply petroleum to Brazil.

In his talks Neto will try to guarantee the supply of petroleum, offering agricultural products in return. The association of Brazilian groups with groups from Iran, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates is, indirectly, a guarantee that those countries, if not benefited, would at least not harm Brazil in case petroleum exports are suspended.

NUCLEAR PLANT REPORTEDLY TO BE BUILT IN ESPIRITO SANTO

PY310050 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Oct 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] Inhabitants of Santa Cruz village, 60 km north of Vitoria (Espirito Santo State), say that a nuclear plant will be built on a 50 square km plateau adjacent to the Baiacu campground [Arraial]. Since 1977 NUCLEBRAS officials have been surveying the region, where two FRG experts have been seen in cars with Angra dos Reis license plates.

CNEN DENIAL

PY310052 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Oct 79 p 24 PY

[Excerpt] The president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, Prof Hervasio Guimaraes de Carvalho, affirmed yesterday that reports that for 2 years NUCLEBRAS has been secretly building a nuclear plant in Santa Cruz, Espirito Santo, are unfounded.

Professor Carvalho stated: "Any nuclear question in this country has be be examined by the CNEN, and I do not recall any request for the installation of a nuclear plant in Santa Cruz."

CLAUSE ON SALE OF ENRICHMENT PROCESS SAID MISTRANSLATED

PY310107 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Oct 79 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] FRG Prof Erwin Becker, who invented the jet-nozzle process for uranium enrichment, yesterday corrected a declaration he made last Tuesday before the Senate congressional investigating committee on the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. Professor Becker blamed "translation problems" for the interpretati that the agreement obliges Brazil to export enrichment plants--a question which is considered "sensitive" because it makes possible the acquisition of material to produce atomic bombs.

According to Professor Becker, the intention to export the enrichment process can be noticed in the context of the agreement, "to make possible the most economic utilization of the process," but neither the FRG nor Brazil is obliged by the agreement to make such exports.

SAO PAULO METALWORKERS STRIKE CONTINUES

Union Leader Dies in Clash

PY302033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 30 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that a union leader died during a clash between strikers and police agents. According to reports of leaders of the Sao Paulo metalworkers union, which on Sunday started an indefinite strike in demand of salary increases, several people were injured during the clash with police forces which took place in front of the Sylvania factory.

Dead Leader Identified

PY302356 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2231 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 30 Oct (LATIN)--One worker was shot dead today when police forces tried to disperse picket groups of the metalworkers who are on strike in demand of a salary increase. Octavio Gonzaga, Sao Paulo state security secretary, during a press conference, stated that the incident took place in front of a factory in this industrial Brazilian city. He identified the dead as Santos Dias de Silva, 37, and added that three policemen had been wounded during the incident.

Labor Minister Murilo Macedo has declared the strike illegal, which means that the government may intervene to end the strike and the workers may be discharged without indemnity.

Macedo Terms Strike 'Failure'

PY302357 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Affirming that the strike of metalworkers in Sao Paulo was a failure, Labor Minister Murilo Macedo returned to Brasilia today. According to the minister, not even 15 percent of Sao Paulo and Guarulhos metalworkers joined the stoppage.

BRIEFS

NAVY CHIEF TO FRANCE--Paris--Adm Carlos Auto de Andrade, chief of staff of the Brazilian Navy, visited French Navy bases in Toulon and surrounding areas. Yesterday he met with Vice Admiral Accary, commander in chief of the Mediterranean sector. He also visited the French Navy training center, a submarine base and the carrier Foch. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Oct 79 p 6 PY]

STROESSNER HOME FROM VISIT WITH VIDELA IN ARGENTINA

PY301441 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Oct 79 p 16 PY

[Excerpt] The Paraguayan president, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, returned to Asuncion yesterday after meeting with his Argentine counterpart, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, in the city of Salta, Argentina, and spending a few days hunting at the Baritu National Park near the border with Bolivia.

The aircraft which carried the Paraguayan president on his return trip arrived at the Asuncion airport at 1750. The chief of state was welcomed by Tomas Romero Pereira, who had been left in charge of the presidential office; Colorado Party president Juan Ramon Chaves; Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro; Supreme Court President Juan Felix Morales; high-ranking military officers and members of the legislative and judicial branches.

VASCONSELLOS RETURNS TO COUNTRY, WILL FACE CHARGES

PY301200 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Oct 79 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] It has been confirmed that Julio Cesar Vasconsellos is in our country. Upon his arrival, Vasconsellos contacted national authorities to inform them of his presence in the country. He also told them that the objective of his stay in the country is to submit himself to the judicial proceedings being carried out against him.

Surrenders, Goes on Hunger Strike

PY301546 Asuncion Radio Paraguay in Spanish 1500 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Lawyer Julio Cesar Vasconcellos presented himself to the local penitentiary at 1025 this morning: On giving himself up, the lawyer announced that he was beginning a hunger strike until Judge Jose Francisco Appleyard disqualifies himself. As is already known known, Vasconcellos, through his lawyers, had challenged Appleyard's competence.

NOGUES SAYS DATE WILL BE SET FOR IHRC VISIT

PY271806 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Oct 79 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] "We will opportunely set the date for a visit by the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC]. We have already said this in a previous report, and we repeat it now. In due time the date will be set." This was stated by Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues just after he arrived at President Stroessner International Airport From La Paz after having participated in the Ninth OAS General Assembly in the Bolivian capital.

Neither could the minister say whether the IHRC will visit the country during the course of this year. "I cannot tell you that; the necessary steps will be taken opportunely and a date will be set. That is the sovereign right of our country," he added.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE SURVEYING MISSION--A delegation of Japanese experts arrived yesterday to undertake a land survey of Ypoa Lake and adjacent areas in order to evaluate their agricultural potential. [Asunction LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 12 Oct 79 p 7 PY]

NATION OVERCOMING WORST ECONOMIC SLUMP, MORALES REPORTS

PA301224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 Oct (AFP)--Peru is overcoming the hardest stage of its most severe economic crisis, President Francisco Morales Bermudez has announced, confirming reports that appeared recently here. The chief of state, who ended a 5-day tour today of Amazonas and San Martin departments in the northern part of Peru, also said his government is working to transfer power to the civilians. The president thus refuted doubts expressed by commentators and politicians regarding the general elections scheduled for 18 May of next year.

In the past few years, the chief of state said yesterday in Tarapoto, Peru has experienced a severe economic crisis which called for a redefinition to a great measure of our development goals. He explained that thanks to realistic programming, administrative austerity and rational handling of financial resources, we have overcome the most difficult stage and are in a process of total recovery. General Morales Bermudez said this realistic attitude on the part of the government has undoubtedly incurred a social cost, but this did not exceed manageable limits and the results obtained show that the correct path was chosen.

In the past few weeks some technical journals noted that the crisis is easing and that next year there will be a lower inflationary rate and an improvement in the people's purchasing power. The Peruvian economic crisis began in 1974 with a dual recession and inflationary process, which in turn caused unemployment and underemployment affecting more than half the economically active population.

Augusto Ramos, president of the Lima Chamber of Commerce, said last week that the country is gradually overcoming its economic difficulties, thus supporting statements to this effect by some bankers and economists. This is reflected, Ramos noted, in a higher internal gross product, surplus in the trade balance, recovery of foreign exchange reserves, liquidating of the loan with the international banks and foreign trade liberalization.

Last Saturday Finance and Economy Minister Javier Silva also reported a positive balance in his sector, although he admitted that inflation, unemployment and low per-capita income still prevail. But net foreign exchange reserves total $150 million, the trade balance has a positive total of $1,368,000,000 and the budget deficit has dropped to 2 percent, the minister stated.

Regarding political affairs, the chief of state reiterated during his tour that the executive branch is fulfilling to the letter the plan for the transfer of power. Reiterating this does not make this statement less important, because there are those who talk about an eventual curtailment of the current political process. However, the majority of the parties have been waging campaigns for a long time now, confident of the military government's word.

The president also reiterated that his visit was not political and was aimed at observing the fulfillment of the government's public spending programs to correct any deficiencies. In short, he stated that his tour denies those who claim that in the 11 years of military government nothing has happened in Peru. Many things have happened in Peru, General Morales Bermudez said, citing as an example the educational reform oriented at educating for jobs.

LABOR MINISTER ASKS TEACHERS TO RETURN TO SCHOOL

PA301526 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Message to Panamanian people from Oyden Ortega, labor and social welfare minister of Panama--live]

[Text] On 22 October, President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo gave a final answer to the proposals made by the three teachers associations on strike. Since then the entire government has been dedicated to complying with each point touched on by the president in his speech.

Cabinet decrees, executive decrees and drafts of bills presented to the National Legislation Council for its approval have been passed to fulfill our president's word. As part of the legal framework prepared to comply with this position, we have Executive Decree No 199 abolishing the educational reform.

In addition, the government prepared several bills such as one establishing the salary policy for the teachers who work in the Education Ministry. Also, a bill was prepared recognizing the years of service of private school teachers, public school teachers employed by the Education Ministry, and those teachers in public schools not included in the ministry retirement program.

There is also a bill abolishing the educational reform, a bill obligating the country's municipalities to dedicate 20 percent of their revenue to the education sector and a bill creating a credit fund for teachers.

In the past few days the people have been discussing the effects of Executive Decree No 199 of 1979. It has been said that the executive decree cannot abolish the educational reform because other laws exist affecting the educational reform. In this regard we want to explain to the citizens that the educational reform was not passed by means of a formal law and that the cabinet decrees that were issued were only to establish the commissions that were going to work on the implementation of the educational reform.

Those were ad hoc commissions--commissions for special and specific purposes. Those decrees, which were cabinet decrees, had the impact of a law following the dissolution of the National Assembly, but although they had the same value as a formal law, they did not refer specifically to the implementation of the educational reform.

Therefore, it is evident that the executive decree does abolish the educational reform completely as stated and that the executive decree is not being applied to the detriment of any formal law but on a matter that had not been legislated into a formal law.

Those drafts of bills to which I have referred have been presented to the National Legislation Council. The Council will approve them around the middle of November, according to statements from Dr Blas Celis, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. The plenum of the Assembly of Representatives--the 505 corregimiento representatives--is meeting now but the National Legislation Council is not.

However, as soon as this Council initiates its activities these drafts of bills will be analyzed and approved as soon as possible based on the urgency that the national executive has given them.

With the president's statements and with the implementation of the offers--through several drafts of bills, an executive decree and other dispositions--our government has fully complied with the proposals of the teachers as stated in the negotiations agenda. The proposals first included the matter of the teachers' salaries. Second, the teachers demanded full compliance with Law No 47 of 1946 of the Education Ministry. Third, the teachers demanded an integral revision of the educational reform.

These three points were fully complied with by our government. What we have now before us is the position of those teachers' leaders. According to them, there is a need for more negotiations that would now include new points not included in the three most important aspects agreed upon on 19 September 1979.

We believe the government's decision not to negotiate any more with the leaders of the teachers is fully justified because this would not contribute to solving the problem we have. On the contrary, the negotiations would be extended and become a continuous source of conflict and would, of course, prevent a prompt solution to the conflict.

This is why we have maintained that the negotiations were completed the moment each of these points was given a specific solution.

There is a need in the country, a need for a prompt return to classes. It is true that there are still some points, some details, that have to be resolved through conversations among the representatives of the three teachers associations and representatives of the Education Ministry because these points will lead to the implementation of general measures.

But because of the concern of the citizens about the loss of the school year and considering that the only matter to be concluded would be the implementation of those details, we announce the national government's decision to create a work commission that should be composed of five members of the three striking teachers associations and five Education Ministry officials, to be appointed by the minister himself. The commission should be presided over by the education minister or by the vice minister. That commission must work continuously and without interruption--as of tomorrow, Monday, 26 October--on all details and measures directed at implementing the points agreed upon and publicly announced by the national government.

The creation of this commission would permit the discussion of details with the teachers or their representatives. At the same time there is a return to school because these talks, considering the points to be discussed, could take 1 or 2 weeks and this could worsen the situation the country is facing.

One of the functions of this commission would be to provide input to the measures resulting from the analysis, recommendations and implementation of those recommendations on the structuring of the national education. Another would be the very important task of studying how Panamanian education will be composed and how it will function. Another task of this commission will be to prepare a draft bill on teachers' schooling. At the negotiations table we mentioned to the representatives of the three teachers associations that they could prepare this draft during a predetermined period of time. Then Education Ministry officials would analyze the draft. Later it could be jointly discussed, and then it could be sent to the National Legislation Council.

Regarding the constitutional Law [No 47], it has been clearly stated that the government will strictly abide by the constitution and that we will discuss within the commission t[illegible]ational government is proposing, everything related to specific points of that law, [illegible]nal funds, the opening of competitive contests, the number of students per classroom, [illegible]ne amount of school hours, and everything directly related to Law No 47 of 1946.

Today's situation demands that Panamanian citizens think carefully and adopt a positive position toward what we characterize as the great decision of the negotiating bodies.

We hope that tomorrow, Monday--based on the government's proposal that the teachers should return to classes and that their leaders continue talking with the members of the Education Ministry on specific matters--the conditions will be present for an essential normal situation.

The appeal we are making today is addressed to parents, students, teachers and simple citizens of this country who understand that the government has done its part to find a solution to the problem, and that we have made a great effort to solve the problem. Now it is up to you--parents, students, Panamanian citizens--to set aside political, ideological and any other sort of banner to create conditions of social peace in the country, to maintain peace and to have the children and the young people of Panama return normally to school for the happiness and peace of all Panamanians.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY RESUMES NEGOTIATIONS WITH TEACHERS

PA310228 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Unofficial sources this afternoon told us that the national government has resumed its direct negotiations with the leaders of the striking teachers and professors.

Ministers Gustavo Gonzalez, Oyden Ortega and Gustavo Garcia de Paredes reportedly have been meeting with the teachers' negotiators in La Prosperidad building, headquarters of the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry, since early this afternoon.

Since 22 October, when President Royo announced the government's last offer, it has been repeatedly stated that the government is in no position to continue negotiatings with the teachers. Nonetheless, negotiating did continue and yesterday afternoon the government sent documents, notes and proposals to the teachers and professors for their evaluation.

At 1130 today, a group of teachers delivered their response to the education minister. On leaving his office they avoided making any comments or providing any explanations to the press, indicating that there was nothing to say.

The resumption of the negotiations suggests a prompt solution to the strike and strengthens predictions that classes may resume on 5 or 6 November.

ILL EFFECTS OF TEACHERS STRIKE EXPLAINED

PA301506 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the past few hours three ministers belonging to the official negotiating team handling the teachers dispute addressed the community again to explain the scope of the government decision on salaries and other economic benefits, as well as to confirm that educational reform has been repealed and to discuss other secondary but no less important matters. The education minister's remarks hit home when he depicted how the community will suffer if in the next few days, or perhaps hours, the country's academic pace is not back to normal.

After 2 months without school, those who will suffer the most as far as their readaptation to scholastic activities will be the very young, for reasons that are easy to understand. The elementary and high school students will experience the same effect, particularly because the pace of the school year and the curriculum have been upset by the teachers strike.

However, let no one here think the teachers will not be affected by this situation, even if it is normalized. It will take several weeks before the teachers regain their composure and serenity. In turn, parents will have to intensify their efforts to help their children because they will have to recover lost time. In other words, they will have to recover lost ground, with an ensuing haste with some subject matter and with the aggravating circumstance that by withholding the first quarter's grades, many students do not know how they stand academically.

The picture is still more worrisome. If school is not normalized soon the school year will definitely be lost. What does this mean? It means no one will be promoted. First graders will have to go back to first grade and those who should have gone to first grade next year will not be admitted because there will be no place for them. The same thing will happen in elementary school, junior high and high school.

The situation will be even worse for those who are supposed to enter college, because it will have to reprogram all its activities or simply not admit latecomers, if that is possible. It is unlikely that foreign universities will be lenient with a dispute that is totally alien to them. To boot, it should be remembered that our children already have a very pronounced deficiency not only academically but emotionally too. We will all have lost something at the end of this situation, and all the more so the longer the dispute is protracted.

We Panamanians cannot continue sacrificing ourselves another minute because of three or four teacher leaders and the rest of the opposition leaders. Our youth cannot continue to be victimized by this conspiracy, and the national interest must not be harmed because a minority of harebrained individuals want, by all means, to gain political power now. Panamanians, wherever [as heard] we may be, demand a return to school and the normilization of academic activities because the interests of our children, which are the interests of our community, are above political interests and ambitions. The interests of the people, Panama's interests, are above the revanchist clique of the coupist opposition and the teachers leaders' commitments, and so the conscientious teachers, students and parents are going back to the classrooms in a movement that will definitely sweep over those who, contrary to history's course, want to take us back to the Middle Ages. We will not let this happen, and that is why we are going back to school. Everybody back to school, and may national life get back to normal once and for all!

## EL SALVADOR

### GOVERNMENT CALLS MEETING IN WAKE OF U.S. EMBASSY ATTACK

PA302331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 30 Oct (AFP)--The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador was attacked today by some 50 members of the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28), who apparently tried to take it by force. The attackers were repelled by embassy guards, and it is believed that some of them may have been wounded during the ensuing shootout. Some 50 youths carrying posters and chanting LP-28 slogans entered the embassy grounds and exploded some bombs, area residents reported.

The Salvadoran Government is meeting with high-ranking military leaders to analyze the heightening of violence which claimed more than 30 lives in street skirmishes yesterday. More than 20 bodies, all with bullet wounds, are in the morgue awaiting recognition. Dozens of people are searching for relatives who disappeared during yesterday's incidents.

Meanwhile, the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) has called for a demonstration to condemn what it called a massacre. It is feared that new disturbances may erupt in the city.

### GENERAL AMNESTY GRANTED TO EXILES, POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA301226 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Oct 79 p 4 PA

[Text] The revolutionary junta yesterday issued a call to all political, union and professional organization leaders overseas to join in national activities again.

For this purpose, in accordance with the armed forces proclamation and to strengthen the reconciliation of the Salvadoran family, a general amnesty has been granted to all exiles and political prisoners.

The communique added that the current government guarantees all of them the right to carry out their activities, not only as mere citizens but also in the field of civic struggles so that, as a qualitative expression of the various national sectors, they can help to begin a new era for El Salvador.

In view of this and for the purpose of strengthening the reconciliation of the Salvadoran family, the revolutionary junta plans to achieve a climate of peace and respect of human rights aimed at a more just, free and progressive society.

### ARGENTINE PAPER INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER DADA

PY301744 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 26 Oct 79 p 20 PY

[Exclusive interview with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hector Dada Irezi by a CLARIN special correspondent in La Paz, Bolivia, on 25 October]

[Text] [Question] What is the political leaning of the current Salvadoran Government?

[Answer] It is somewhat difficult to characterize the new Salvadoran Government by means of traditional labels. We must try to place ourselves in the situation that existed at the time of the military uprising to be able to explain the thinking process of the revolutionary junta.

We had a brutally repressive, elitist government, which was leading the country into a spiral of violence, to a point of political polarization which was bound to end up in a violent solution. The young officers who staged the uprising did so because of the situation I have just described. However, it was a very special coup d'etat. When it took place no specific government junta had been prepared in advance. Only two officers had been appointed to negotiate with the opposition to the former regime in order to create a coalition government. Thus, the junta was made up of a representative of private industry, one opposition politician, and one man chosen by the armed forces, who is the rector of the university and a member of the church justice and peace committee. Besides, we must acknowledge that the church played a very important role in opposing the prior repressive regime.

[Question] What are the guidelines of your foreign policy, Mr Foreign Minister?

[Answer] The junta was established that the country's foreign policy must reflect the democratic pluralism which is being practiced in our country. We are prepared to maintain relations with all the countries of the world including Cuba. For the time being Central America is our first priority. According to the directives issued by the junta, we will strengthen our bonds with Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica. We will maintain cordial relations with Guatemala and seek to reestablish relations with Honduras.

[Question] As to the reestablishment of relations with Honduras, have you begun contacting representatives of this country already?

[Answer] Yes, I have held talks with the Honduran foreign minister here. But our problems are being discussed by a joint commission which is presided over by former Peruvian president Jose Bustamante Rivero. He is the appointed mediator, and we believe that things will go well.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, there have been some reports concerning the "satisfaction" of the U.S. State Department over the change of government in El Salvador. Would you care to comment on these reports?

[Answer] Well, the prior regime had some severe problems with the U.S. Government, but I would like to make it very clear that the United States did not promote this uprising. We had arrived at the conclusion that the rules of the game had to be changed urgently. It is obvious that the problem has not yet been solved, and we are seeking political stability. As to our relations with the United States, on Wednesday we received confirmation that the White House recognized the new government junta.

[Question] Could you describe the opponents of the current administration?

[Answer] There are two kinds of opposition. The rightwing, whose interests had been protected by the repressive methods of the prior administration, knows that our policies will harm its interests. There is another type of opposition, made up by the "popular groups." [Or rather] not by all these groups because there are some who have granted a truce of unspecified duration to see whether the promised changes will really take place. There is also the People's Revolutionary Bloc which does not believe in the new government and expresses itself through violence.

[Question] How, in your opinion, will the Salvadoran Government junta deal with the problem of violence?

[Answer] We must bear in mind that our country is experiencing terrible misery and inequity. This situation gives rise to radical attitudes. The prior government increased misery through a repressive policy. Well, we believe that we will curb violence by eradicating injustice, by struggling against the causes of desperation. Social instability must be attacked at its roots, and we believe that only thus will we be able to attain any progress. Furthermore, I have no doubt that when the people begin to feel the effects of the new status there will be groups which will join the efforts of the government.

[Question] What is the current economic status of the country?

[Answer] Disastrous. The flight of capital to Costa Rica, Guatemala and the United States has been terrible, especially since 1977. This was worsened by an inflation of 30 percent a year, which is very high for us although it may not be for you, and a reduction of international prices for coffee, our main export.

[Question] Will you resort to international credits?

[Answer] We have no other way out. The implementation of our stabilization policy requires international financial aid, and we will seek it.

[Question] What is the average salary?

[Answer] The average salary is $4 per day, that is, $120 per month. But salaries are even lower in rural areas.

[Question] What is the rural problem?

[Answer] First of all, there is a marked concentration of land in the hands of a few persons. Then we have the problem of the miniplot [minifundio], which is truly critical. To get an idea of the situation we must bear in mind that El Salvador has 200 people per square km, and 60 percent of my country's population--4,255,000 inhabitants on 21,210 square kms--live in the rural areas.

JUNTA SUPPORTS NO PARTY; ELECTIONS TO BE HELD

PA301232 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Oct 79 pp 3, 30 PA

[Text] The National Conciliation Party (PCN) will no longer be the official party because the revolutionary government junta will not support any party whatsoever. However, the PCN can continue electoral activities if it has the necessary support.

This was announced at a news conference at the Presidential Palace in which the revolutionary government junta clearly defined its policy in this regard.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano said the PCN will have no particular obstacles but stressed that it has ceased to be the official party.

However, Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo stated that the PCN can participate on equal footing with the other political parties.

The members of the revolutionary government junta explained that the junta will not be in power much longer, noting the possibility that it will not exist after 1980.

These statements were made in reply to many newsmen who gathered at the Presidential Palace. Engr Mario Anding affirmed that the revolutionary government junta will be temporary. "We do not want to continue in power," he stated emphatically.

He said presidential elections will definitely be held before 1982.

However, a question asking whether elections for mayors and deputies will be held next year was ignored and left unanswered. They may have failed to answer it because several newsmen asked other questions at the time that question was asked.

Another newsmen addressed the civilian members of the revolutionary government junta--Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiros--to tell them that two extremist organizations have accused them of being traitors for accepting to form part of the new government.

Doctor Ungo replied that those making the accusations are mistaken because they are sensitive to the social, political and economic changes called for in the common platform of 14 political organizations of the country.

Engineer Mayorga Quiros also said he agreed to be part of the junta when he was firmly assured of the changes to be made for the benefit of the majority.

Also, these junta members did not agree with the suggestion made by Dr Roberto Lara Velado, president of the human rights commission in El Salvador, who has asked the governments of the world not to recognize the revolutionary government that has taken power in El Salvador.

Colonel Majano said the revolutionary government junta has confidence it will gain the international recognition of many countries inasmuch as the bases of a veritable democracy are being laid. Proof of this, he said, is that the Costa Rican Government, unasked, quickly recognized the junta when it was still comprised of the two coupist militarymen.

## NICARAGUA

### ARTICLE CRITICAL OF 'STINGY, CAUTIOUS' U.S. AID

PA301227 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Oct 79 p 2 PA

[Teofilo Jimenez Viales article: "Cautious and Stingy Yankee Aid"]

[Excerpts] In order to keep the USSR from losing the war Hitler had nearly won (at the doors of Moscow), the United States, pursuant to international pacts signed at Yalta by Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt, went to the aid of the USSR by giving the tyrant Stalin powerful weapons and food for the Red Army.

This gives some idea of the present capitalist superpower's capability. On the other hand, the United States has behaved toward the Nicaraguan revolutionary government in a stingy, calculating way characterized by a prudent waiting for political developments from the regime governing the country before deciding on the amount of aid to be given to Nicaragua.

It is worthwhile to note and repeat that the Yankees imposed Somoza and his burdensome dynasty on us for 45 years. It is time for the United States to correct and repair the incalculable material and moral damage done to our people by unhesitatingly giving effective cooperation to a nation that has suffered a horrendous holocaust.

BUSINESSMEN ARRESTED; UNION TAKES OVER LOCAL FIRM

PA301242 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 29 Oct (AFP)--The owners of one of the country's most important businesses were arrested today and the company's labor union announced that it has taken over management of the enterprise.

Labor leaders confirmed that the State Police (G-2) had arrested brothers Carlos and Cesar Lacayo, owners of the OCAL firm, a wholesale distributor of some 50 brands of products manufactured in Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, with a volume of sales estimated at some $5 million.

Cesar Lacayo is president of the Association of Advertisers of Nicaragua.

Labor leaders Julio Vanegas and Orlando Jarquin told newsmen that the company owners were dealing in whisky of dubious origin which was not listed on the company's regular invoices. They added that the Lacayo brothers may be involved in the large-scale smuggling of foreign liquor during the Somozist dictatorship, in complicity with high-ranking officials of the former National Guard. Vanegas and Jarquin added that the union was authorized by the Sandinist government to manage the company. They explained that among the decisions reached by the labor union assembly was that of taking responsibility for administering OCAL and disregarding orders from the Lacayos.

Meanwhile, the Sandinist government was facing reaction from businessmen to statements made Saturday by Alfonso Robelo, member of the government junta, to the effect that the Sandinist government will gradually take control of production goods in Nicaragua and that for the time being, it was not possible to determine the limits to which it will go in this regard.

Jaime Montealegre, a spokesman for private enterprise, said Robelo was right to say that the country's economic structures have been unjust and should be renovated, but he was not sufficiently clear as regards the process of socialization underway in Nicaragua. Montealegre said Nicaraguan private enterprise fears an all-powerful state that wishes to manage everything. He invited political parties to hold regular assemblies to publicly discuss the country's political problems.

At the same time, the Sandinist government had its first brush with the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) which, at its recent meeting in Toronto, asked the Sandinist government to revoke the press law currently in force in the country, stating that it is vague in its limitations on the exercise of freedom of speech. The Sandinist government officially rejected the IAPA request, describing it as intolerable interference in the country's internal affairs. The government stated in its reply that freedom of speech is guaranteed under the Sandinist government, as is demonstrated by the way it is practiced both orally and in writing in Nicaragua and by correspondents of foreign news agencies.

CST REPORT STRESSES TRADE UNIONS' ROLE IN RECONSTRUCTION

PA301225 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 79 p 4 PA

[Text] In its report on the first 3 months of the Sandinist revolution, the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] announced a new concept regarding relations that should exist between industrial management, the state and the workers.

In its report the CST states that:

"Private industry, to the extent that it aids in industrializing the country, to the extent that it assists in reconstruction, to the extent that it develops national industry as opposed to transnational enterprises, will be developing and fulfilling a role of cooperation, different from the classic exploiting role of private enterprises, where profits are sent abroad and deposited in foreign accounts."

The CST, on referring to the labor struggle of the workers, notes:

"As of 19 July the fundamental task of all Nicaraguans has been to work for the reconstruction of the country; and Sandinist revolutionaries will be classified as such to the extent that our ideas and our actions aim toward this objective, permitting us to bridge the gap toward a society where Nicaraguans will be neither exploited nor exploiters.

"To this effect, Sandinist trade unionism has only one task: to organize the worker class to contribute its daily work to national reconstruction.

"Workers see reconstruction as the task that will permit industry, banking and commerce, which are in the hands of the revolution, to be strengthened more each day; because to the extent that they are strengthened so will the economic capacity be strengthened to attend to the needs of all the people.

"In this way the objective of trade unionism is to organize the workers to assume in practice the responsibility of guiding this revolutionary process, so that from their various work posts the workers can struggle to achieve the welfare of all the workers--in a word, to struggle, work and increase production.

"The participation of workers is an obligation to the extent that the factory belongs to all the people, all the workers. The trade union must never be an instrument for the defense of laziness, cliques or groups.

"The tasks of trade unionism in private enterprises consequently is to safeguard the fulfillment and respect of the workers rights, attempting to eliminate all vestiges of oppression and exploitation of former times."

The CST document refers to diversions at certain trade union levels where certain currents are seeking now to use the same methods and practices used against Somozism and which essentially do not understand or do not want to understand that a fundamental revolutionary change has occurred here.

Lastly, the CST expresses its internationalist solidarity with vast contingents of workers in various parts of the world, millions who are subject to imperialist and oligarchic exploitation, hunger, poverty and unemployment.

CDS, NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE ISSUE JOINT MANIFESTO

PA301241 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 79 p 5 PA

[Text] The Sandinist Defense Committee (CDS) and the neighborhood committee of the Maestro Gabriel neighborhood have issued a manifesto addressed to all CDS' in Nicaragua and to all the people in which they expose counterrevolutionary maneuvers and at the same time issue an appeal for closed ranks for more effective and redoubled vigilance in defense of the Sandinist revolution.

The manifesto says that "It is necessary to join in the struggle to eliminate the Somozist redoubts, just as we did to overthrow the hateful Somozist military apparatus."

The two committees emphasize that it is necessary to be very careful with those persons who, while conversing, appear to be making an impartial analysis but are actually sowing discord by repeating "rumors." They do this to make the naive believe that the revolution is the cause of all evils. That is, they are using sophistry to try to erase the dark and corrupt legacy of Somoza and blame the revolution for everything. Those people are Somozists.

Have they perhaps forgotten, or do they believe that we have forgotten all the abuses they commited against the people for 45 years?

Or do they believe that we have fogotten that their hands are stained with the blood of our martyrs and our heroes? In time they will have to render accounts to the people's justice for their evil actions.

The manifesto adds: The campaign against Somozism is nothing more than our revolutionary people's response to the actions of the counterrevolutionaries; in other words, Somozists. As members of the people, we the sons of Sandino in this neighborhood DO NOT WANT ASSASSINS IN SANDINO'S FATHERLAND.

The manifesto adds that during this period of "controlling Somozism," the neighborhood committee establishes clearly that we are SANDINISTS because our actions are based on Sandino's ideology and we firmly support that ideology and our political-military vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), because we believe that we share in the defense of the interests of our brother workers, peasants and other exploited sectors of our people.

The two committees add: We are aware that the task of increasing production is closely linked to the future development and the deepening of this popular revolution in order to satisfy the desires for social and material progress which our working people demand and which has always been denied to them.

The manifesto states that it is necessary to give full support to the government junta. Finally, the two committees send a fraternal revolutionary greeting to all the CDS's in the country and to the people in general.

PSD DEFENDS ITSELF FROM 'CONSTANT HARASSMENT'

PA300023 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Oct 79 p 2 PA

[First part of article: "Defense of Social Democrats"]

[Excerpts] Nicaraguans:

Many of us who today are members of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] fought the Somozist dictatorship for many years. Thousands of our fellow countrymen can recount our struggle, our imprisonment and the torture we suffered to uphold those high principles.

The newspaper NOVEDADES, a lying publication at the service of the dynastic family, described us many times as "communists" and "traitors" because while some abandoned their principles and others maintained silent complicity, we always maintained high the banner of honor, political dignity and the highest interests of our nation. We will never regret that we have contributed to the liberation of the Nicaraguan people, because we know that there can be nothing worse for our country than Somozism. We also know that goodhearted men do not expect any reward for having done their duty.

It is natural that having fought, having placed the best of our youth at the service of the most noble ideals and being filled with a deep political desire, we should have something to say to our people. Nothing is more fitting than that we should organize ourselves politically under a new banner in a new Nicaragua. That is why we decided to establish the PSD.

We have cited our juridical order [the fundamental statute of the Government of National Reconstruction] because we have faith in the leaders of our revolution. We believe that, unlike Somozism when all laws were just paper, all laws promulgated in this free Nicaragua are going to be truly and effectively enforced to the benefit of the entire nation.

We regret we are dutybound to publicly state that despite the fact that from the moment of its establishment the PSD offered its total support to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist front National Directorate, despite the fact that we have shown our unwavering position in the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship and despite the fact that our political action has been guided by a frank and determined support of the revolutionary process, our PSD has been constantly harassed by some sectors which have not viewed our emergence in national politics with sympathy.

Reiterates Support for Junta

PA301633 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 79 p 2 PA

[Second and last part of article: "Defense of Social Democrats"]

[Excerpts] The harassment includes the search of our secretary general's house without explanation; the capture of Social Democratic leaders in Chinandega and Esteli Departments; the systematic and even slanderous attacks against some of our party's leaders which have appeared in the Sandinist front's official newspaper and radio; and the recent demonstration against our party in which several demonstrators entered our party's offices, threatening those inside and saying that they were going to set the PSD headquarters on fire.

We have been called "counterrevolutionaries." We have been called "traitors." Absurd charges have been made against us, including that of being one of the groups instigating the occupation of lands!

None of the aforementioned charges have been proven and that is why in the face of such a situation, so no one will be deceived, we emphatically tell the nation the following:

The PSD struggles and will continue to struggle for political and economic pluralism. We reiterate our deepest desire that this revolution will continue within democratic channels so that it will be an example worthy of world admiration, thus winning the confidence and respect of all peoples and governments which in one way or another can contribute to the Nicaraguan people's great efforts to achieve national reconstruction.

The PSD struggles and will continue to struggle for the existence of broad union freedom so the right of association will be faithfully respected without discrimination of any kind and with equality of opportunity for everyone.

The PSD struggles and will continue to struggle for the maintenance of freedom of expression and freedom from fear, just as it is established by the general provisional law on the communications media approved by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The Social Democrats do not believe one is a "counterrevolutionary" if one agrees with the laws and the principles of the revolutionary government. Neither do we believe one is a "traitor" if one loves his fatherland above all personal considerations.

Nicaraguans:

The PSD has been established to eliminate hatred from our land because as Gandhi used to say: "If we answer hatred with hatred, hatred will never end."

We have not sought confrontations with anyone nor have we provoked them!

We want the new Nicaraguan, who has been rescued from the Somozist monologue, to use his God-given intelligence to exercise a right denied him for so long, so he can hear all possible proposals and can become, without impositions or arbitrary actions repugnant to democratic consciences, the real protagonist of his destiny.

That is why despite the misunderstandings, we will continue forward regardless of the consequences!

In view of this, we also want to reiterate our support for the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and our encouragement to the Sandinist front's National Directorate in the patriotic task they have begun and in their plans to lead this revolution through the paths of peace, pluralism, freedom and social progress.

Our party has expressed its own views on the course of the revolution by making good use of the democratic right to honest dissent. However, we want to stress that there are aspects in this long struggle our people have begun which are unshakeable. Some of these include the irreversibility of the process, the honor of the leaders and the Nicaraguans' right to reconstruct the nation in peace.

The PSD issues a call to all Nicaraguan people to maintain unity around the principles of the revolution. Also, the PSD calls for the people to exercise their political rights and register in our offices located in front of the Aguerri Theater in Managua and in the departments of the republic. The maintenance of the freedom we have achieved with so much sacrifice is not only the responsibility of the leaders of our revolution but of each and every Nicaraguan.

Long live the free men and women of Nicaragua! Long live the Nicaraguan people's revolution! Long live the PSD!

Managua, October 1979 (Year of the Liberation).

Social Democratic Party (PSD).

Secretary General Wilfredo Montalvan, Secretary of Organization Ruddy Ibarra S., Communication Secretary Gladys Miranda Arellano, Union Secretary Miguel Ramirez, Political Secretary Luis Rivas Leiva, Finance Secretary Guillermo Potoy A., Foreign Relations Secretary Fernando Chamorro R., Social Democratic Youth Secretary William Paguaga.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS PRISON REFORM, OPPOSITION PARTIES

PA302231 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 23 Oct 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry called a news conference today to discuss the nation's penal system and other topics. Cmdr Tomas Borge and Francisco de Asis, who is in charge of prison reform, made statements.

"We have over 5,000 prisoners living in deplorable conditions," Borge said. He added that they are working to establish a "civilized" prison system in line with revolutionary principles.

Referring to the dialog requested by the Workers Front [FO], Borge said the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is willing to hold discussions. Although he has not been officially informed of the request, he said he knew about it and that the FSLN directorate is willing to hold such a dialog. He thus contradicted Sergio Ramirez who said in a news conference yesterday that the FO is counterrevolutionary and therefore cannot form part of the Council of State to be installed in May.

The existence of the Nicaraguan Public Administration Institute, which will train public administrators under a new concept, was announced at the press conference. It will be responsible for improving the assignments of existing technical personnel throughout the country and finding suitable positions for them in various fields.

They also announced the appointment of political delegates from the Interior Ministry to serve in departments which cover matters outside the purview of the municipal boards. These delegates will be responsible for insuring state security, averting riots and other disturbances, eliminating counterfeiting and any other actions harmful to the national treasury, as well as other duties. They are: Rene [name indistinct] in Carazo, Jesus Vilchez in Leon, Franco Montealegre Callejas in Chinandega, Alejandro Bravo in Granada, Francisco Montoya in Chontales, Juan Matus in Matagalpa and Javier Moncada in Masaya.

Borge said, "We respect the existence of any other party," referring to a Democratic Conservative Party communique that criticized the "partisan" attitude of the Sandinist Defense Committees and registered its concern with the installation of the State Council. "The creation of the State Council is an historical commitment we will try to fulfill even though the FSLN has no interest in it."

Regarding border problems, Borge said the Nicaraguan Government will adopt measures to avert unnecessary friction.

PASTORA HOPES COUNTRY WILL BE REBUILT IN 2 YEARS

PA302038 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora Gomez has said he hopes his country will be rebuilt within 1 to 2 years after Somoza's overthrow. He said that the difficulty lies not in the junta's capabilities but in the sacrifice paid to overthrow the previous government. He recalled the extent of the sacrifice in the struggle against Somoza stressing that 25,000 persons were killed and 60 percent of industry lost.

BRIEFS

RETURN OF PLANES--Managua, 17 Oct--On 18 October the Honduran Government will return to Nicaragua two Lanica aircraft--a DC-6 and a C-46--which were confiscated from the Somozist regime. Modesto Rojas, deputy commander of the Sandinist Air Force, announced that the Honduran Government would return to Nicaragua two of the three Lanica planes which were confiscated. A lawyer has been appointed to arrange the return of other aircraft still in Honduras. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 18 Oct 79 PA]

FINANCIAL PACT WITH COSTA RICA--The Nicaraguan and Costa Rican central banks have signed an agreement to handle payments for exports and imports between the two countries. This means each bank will receive payments from importers in its own country for remittance to the exporter in the other country. The agreement applies to a specific number of products designated by mutual agreement. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA]

CONFISCATED LAND--Approximately 70 houses and 10,000 manzanas have been confiscated from Somozist families in Esteli Department, according to departmental official Orlando Corrales Mejia. The official added that the government is presently carrying out investigations to determine whether or not an additional 20,000 manzanas should be confiscated. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA]

RENAMING OF PLAZA--The Revolution Plaza will be renamed after Carlos Fonseca Amador, founder of the Sandinist front. The ceremony will take place on the occasion of the second anniversary of the murder of Fonseca Amador by the Somozist National Guard. The statement was made by Cmdr Tomas Borge to the press. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 79 PA]

U.S. PRESSURE TO IMPEDE UNSC ADMISSION DENOUNCED

FL302203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban delegation today denounced pressure from Washington to impede our country's admission into the UN Security Council. In a declaration issued at the United Nations, the Cuban delegation accused the United States of using at the UN forum the implacable blockade it has maintained against our country during the past 19 years. The document asserts that, as a result, a simple admission into the Security Council has become a challenge to the right of, not only Cuba, but of the nonalined countries to have a voice in that body.

The denunciation states that, in its stubborness and arrogance in international affairs, the United States has resorted to political pressure, cajolery and even bribes and has declared that Cuba's presence in the Security Council is unacceptable. The document adds that, by blocking our country's admission to the Security Council, the United States is trying to silence the voice of the nonalined movement's presidency. It adds: The intention is to silence the aspiration of ending unequal trade in order to promote industrialization in developing countries and create markets for our countries' products.

The declaration stresses that if Cuba's aspiration had only national significance, it would have been withdrawn despite the votes cast in its favor for the well-being of mankind and Latin American unity. But Cuba's aspiration, the document adds, now represents that of the nonalined movement. The democratic capability of the United Nations is also on the carpet, that which the United States confused with the OAS in 1962. [sentence as heard]

The Cuban declaration, issued prior to today's voting, points out that the lamentable episode taking place at the UN General Assembly has ceased to be an unequal confrontation between the arrogant superpower and the small island. The growing awareness of the international community has been demonstrated in the voting in which 84 countries have expressed their support for Cuba, the document notes. Cuba welcomes that expression of intelligent international policy which reaffirms the aspirations of peace and the right of the peoples to their independence, which was defended very clearly and vigorously by Cuban President Fidel Castro in his speech at the United Nations, the text of the denunciation asserts.

Cuba's declaration makes it very clear that it will continue to be firm in the defense of the nonalined movement's aspirations to have a voice in the Security Council.

NONALINED ENVOYS AT UN DISCUSS CUBAN CANDIDACY, SOUTHERN AFRICA

FL301956 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries have warned about the danger derived from South Africa's possession of nuclear arms and expressed support for Cuba's candidacy to the Security Council in an extraordinary session held at the United Nations. During a meeting of ambassadors, which was convoked to examine the news on the possible detonation of a nuclear device by South Africa, the seriousness of the situation and the danger derived from it for the peoples of Africa and for international peace and security in general was stressed.

The nonalined countries plenary meeting at the ambassadorial level also reiterated full support for Cuba's candidacy to the Security Council after hearing a declaration of the Guyanese representative on the responsibility of member countries to support a movement member in elections of UN organs.

Cuba's candidacy is being contested by Colombia which is sponsored by the United States, thus causing a stalemate: Neither country is able to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority to be elected, despite the fact that Cuba surpassed Colombia in ballots cast last Friday.

At the United Nations it was also learned that the nonalined countries had authorized Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri to meet with UN Secretary Kurt Waldheim to express the movement's profound concern for South Africa's growing nuclear capability. The nonalined countries also energetically condemned the renewed aggressions by racist regimes in southern Africa against the frontline countries and, particularly, the one carried out against Zambia last 21 October. Likewise, the nonalined countries reiterated the request of the General Assembly for the UN secretary general to urgently investigate the denunciation against South Africa and report back to the international organization as soon as possible.

UN ENVOY ADDRESSES SWAPO SOLIDARITY SESSION

FL301222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries have reiterated the call made by its sixth summit to reinforce the political and material support for the SWAPO. Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, president of movement's Coordinating Bureau, spoke at a special session of the UN committee meeting on Namibia which opened the week in solidarity with that territory in southern Africa.

COMMENTARY ON OAS PUSH FOR LATIN AMERICAN, NOT U.S. ORIENTATION

FL301409 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants "Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] Constant criticism of the U.S. Government has been expressed by various Latin American and Caribbean nation representatives at the OAS General Assembly which is meeting in La Paz, Bolivia. As the meeting has developed, there has been evidence that new winds are blowing on the subcontinent, leaving behind the era of bowing one's head and obeying the dictates of Yankee imperialism.

Washington's arrogant, provocative attitude in increasing of its military presence and carrying out maneuvers in the Caribbean area have been the object of strong censure and open rejection. More than one speaker--among them, the foreign ministers of Nicaragua, Venezuela and others stand out--have questioned and censured the presence of the United States as a member of the OAS, a situation which has been called illogical in an entity which should be authentically Latin American. The meeting has stated the need to Latin Americanize the OAS and to profoundly and concretely deal with the problems afflicting these countries, among them problems emanating from the unjust relations existing between Latin America and the United States.

This biregional nature of the OAS, involving two regions with diametrically opposed interests and goals, is seen as cause for concern for many member states. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has called for pondering the reasons for the very poor image of the OAS which, he said, is the result of the role it has played until now--functioning of North American interests, not of Latin American interests.

The history of the OAS is well-known. Since its creation it has remained under U.S. tutelage and, historically, its operation has essentially been one of submitting to Washington's dictates.

Even though for a long time the most independent states have raised their voices and have voted against the aggressive U.S. acts, the OAS as an organization has never taken on a position of confrontation with a Yankee order until the consultative meeting held this year on Nicaragua. The North American intention to militarily intervene in that country was definitively rejected, although some members adhered to the master's orders while others preferred not to take sides. The U.S. defeat on that occasion, causing Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to substitute as head of the delegation, set a precedent which is now manifested more openly.

Vance travelled to the meeting in Bolivia with the idea of finding conciliation with, above all, the Andean Pact countries, to prevent what seemed to be another setback for his government. In his speech at the OAS the U.S. foreign minister hardly refuted the criticisms made by other delegates and he reafirmed U.S. positions in Latin America and the Caribbean. Vance's remarks and those of other speakers allows one to see the abysmal contradiction existing in relations between Latin America and the Caribbean and the United States. A growing Latin American foreign debt, and economy deformed by the penetration of foreign monopolies, discriminatory Yankee laws, threats, coercion and even the use of force by imperialism are factors which accelerate the awakening on the subcontinent.

There has been talk in La Paz of banishing rhetoric and discussion of empty topics from OAS meetings and of having OAS be an entity which defends and supports Latin American interests in the face of the abuses of the country to the north. Many agree that if the OAS does not make changes in its composition, nature and role it will necessarily have to be replaced by an organization which is authentically Latin American--without U.S. membership--and which acts in the interests of the region. The Andean Pact, organizations such as the Latin American Economic System--LAES--and the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line [NAMUCAR], which are outside imperialist intrusion, are serving as models for the future.

An OAS which is just half an organization with neocolonialist characteristics, which has been nothing more than just a ministry of Yankee colonies, collides with continental reality and with the aspirations and demands of the countries of the hemisphere who have, among the most sovereign, been vanguards defending their independence.

CEMA MEETING OPENS AT PALACE OF CONVENTIONS

FL301931 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The working sessions of the 17th meeting of the CEMA standing committee for telecommunications and postal services began this morning at Havana's Palace of Conventions. The opening remarks were made by Councils of State and Ministers Vice President Guillermo Garcia Frias who noted CEMA's efforts for the development of communications in socialist countries and highly praised the cooperation given to Cuba by the organization.

The next speaker was the chief of the Soviet delegation who expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded by Cuba to the CEMA meeting, to which he wished successful results in the work beginning today.

## Garcia Opening Address

FL310023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Commander of the revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, today made the opening speech at the 17th meeting of the CEMA standing committee for telecommunications and postal services whose working sessions opened at the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

Pedro Guelmes, minister of communications and chief of the Cuban delegation, officially welcomed the delegates who represent 11 countries, including the Soviet Union, GDR, Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Guillermo Garcia, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, in his opening speech stressed the significance Cuba attaches to the holding of the meeting in Havana. The commander of the revolution said the work of Cuban specialists in those fields has been aimed at helping to improve and intensify coordination of telecommunications and postal services development plans. In this regard, he said:

[Begin Garcia recording] The development achieved in communications in our country has been the result of the efforts and sacrifices of our people in which cooperation from the socialist camp always has been present. Without such cooperation, today we would not be offering our people these important services even in the island's most isolated areas. [end recording]

The meeting will conclude on 5 November with the signing of a final protocol.

## FAR COMMENTARY NOTES IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY SERVICE

FL221924 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants "Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] The new policy of recruiting young people who have graduated from pre-university and midlevel technical schools basically responds to a need of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR). It is not only because as time goes by the problems of war and the tasks of defense become more complex but rather over these past 20 years the FAR has had an extraordinary development in all its aspects. Our units have highly technical combat equipment, modern arms and equipment with very destructive capabilities, maneuverability and precision which require trained men.

It has been said more than once that a weapon is worth what the man operating it is worth. And this saying is part of our armed forces own concepts because, in socialism, the man comes first. It is from this point that the degree of training, modernization and effectiveness are factors joined together in the heart of the FAR. The FAR has called for arduous efforts and dedication over the years. And now with the masses of young people that the revolution is training and educating, this task is made easier.

Today there are thousands upon thousands who study and graduate from the pre-university and technical centers, many of whom, in accordance with the present teaching evaluation system, are not able to win the right to matriculate in higher-level studies. The FAR opens an opportunity to these young people through complete, honorable fulfillment of active military service which every citizen of military age has the duty to fulfill. Those, who by their attitude and behavior are able to win the right to enter university studies, will only have to fulfill 2 instead of 3 years of active military service.

But what moves our young people to serve the homeland in the ranks of the military institutions and what is the significance in the fact that young people with high levels of cultural training join the ranks of the FAR? In the first place Cuban youth are educated on very solid revolutionary, patriotic principles. Over the years they have shown that, for them, participation in defense activities is a high honor. On the other hand, having higher educational training helps new soldiers learn and master in a short period of time the equipment and weapons placed in their hands. Equipment is put to best use because of these soldiers' capabilities and training.

The modernization of military institutions in our country, the technical and automation levels of the defense equipment translates into the need for qualified combatants. Calling young people with higher midlevel education into the ranks is one measure that accords with this demand, resulting in quicker learning, more effective use of every arm or piece of equipment and a greater increase in the combat readiness of the units.

In this way, the new recruiting policy is a measure based on the meeting of various objectives, including the need to constantly improve the country's defenses and fulfill the aspirations and prospects of our young people. The FAR--as has been stated by our commander in chief--is a great school where the combatants improve themselves technically, militarily and ideologically, and where there are routes to specialization in various fields and new horizons for their future lives.

MININT, MINFAR CONCLUDE CAMILO-CHE IDELOGICAL DRIVE

FL291512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1432 GMT 29 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Camilo was a comrade in the great battles and an unselfish fighter who always made sacrifice an instrument to temper his character and to forge that of his troops and who enjoyed Fidel's condidence in the most difficult times of the war. This was stated by Brig Gen Irving Ruiz Brito, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister, and chief of the Interior Ministry's [MININT] Political Directorate, in closing the ceremony at which the MININT and the Revolutionary Armed Forces Ministry--MINFAR--brought to a close the Camilo-Che ideological drive.

The ceremony was presided over by top leaders of the MININT and the MINFAR. Irving Ruiz Brito added that Camilo is a humble son of our people and the legendary hero of the revolutionary war who in his brief life left an indelible mark in the history of our revolution.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO ST LUCIA--The Council of State has designated Comrade Julian Torress Rizo as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of Cuba to the Government of St Lucia with residence in Grenada where he holds the same position. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL]

DEATH OF EDUCATION VICE MINISTER--The funeral of Enrique Borbonet Gomez, first vice minister of education who was killed in a (?traffic) accident, was held this afternoon. Party Politburo members Sergio del Valle and Pedro Miret, and Central Committee members Jesus Montane, Belarmino Castilla, Antonio Enrique Lusson and Fernando Vecino Alegret attended the funeral. Jose R. Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, delivered the eulogy. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2332 GMT 29 Oct 79 FL]

## BAHAMAS

### BDP RESIGNATIONS MAKE INDEPENDENTS OPPOSITION MAJORITY

FL301543 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Mr J. Henry Bostwick, formal leader of the official opposition and his remaining political colleagues [words indistinct] in an emergency meeting last night following a massive shake-up of the opposition Bahamian Democratic Party [BDP]. ZNS [Nassau Domestic Service] news has learned that Mr James Knowles, the MP for Clarence Town, Mr Michael Lightbourn, the Marsh Harbor MP, and Mr (Pete Duncomb) who represents Shirlea, resigned from the Bahamian Democratic Party yesterday and [words indistinct] to the governor general that they no longer supported Mr Bostwick as leader, but Mr Norman Solomon who had resigned from the BDP earlier this month.

This now leaves a composition of five independents, including Mr Ervin Knowles who also resigned from the BDP some time ago, two FNM [Free National Movement] members--Mr Garnet Levarity, MP for Pineridge, and Mr Maurice Moore, MP for High Rock--and only Mr J. Henry Bostwick as the BDP.

Independents now command the majority of opposition and [words indistinct] Mr Norman Solomon, whom they support, will emerge as leader of the official opposition. Also resigning their seats yesterday were the three BDP senators to allow the new leader of opposition to appoint senators of his choice. Those BDP senators who resigned are Mrs Janet Bostwick, wife of Mr Bostwick, Senators Arthur Foulkes and Alpheus Ramsey.

ZNS news has also been reliably informed that Senator Orville Turnquest [FNS senator] also resigned his Senate seat.

### BDP's Bostwick Comments

FL301851 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpts] In Freeport on business Mr Bostwick this morning said that the resignation of three former Bahamian Democratic Party [BDP] members may serve as a catalyst to speed unification between the BDP and the Free National Movement [FNM]. He said that the three former members may have shown themselves to be the UDP [United Democratic Party] in disguise, something he said the FNM and the BDP had been accused of repeatedly. Mr Bostwick went further saying that Mr Solomon has never been a team man and he speculated that the official opposition may be disbanded before the end of this parliamentary session. Mr Bostwick said:

[Begin recording] We held an emergency meeting last night in view of what has happened. And I can assure you that I was inspired by the deepfelt expressions of appreciation for what I have attempted to do during my term as leader of the opposition in the house, expressed unanimously by all of my colleagues in the conference of the BDP. And I am very grateful to them for that expression of confidence. And I'm convinced that what has happened has brought us even closer together. And it has, I think, enabled us to identify, perhaps even more closely, with the philosophy and thinking of the FNM. I think it will make merger just that bit smoother and hopefully in the end, successful. [end recording]

Mr Bostwick said that he acted as a buffer for the opposition in the House of Assembly and that without him the new opposition will be in for stinging attacks from the government.

'Defector' Solomon Remarks

FL301853 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The resignations have brought to the forefront the member of Parliament for St John's Mr Norman Solomon. According to Mr Solomon, public opinion has caused him to end the political isolation which he assumed on the 8th of October when he resigned from the Bahamian Democratic Party. Mr Solomon said that it is essential that some leadership emerge in opposition to the government.

[Begin Solomon recording] We are adopting the position of four independent members of Parliament who have amalgamated into a group led by myself. In the fullness of time--and there is no hurry about this and there is no constitutional requirement that says there should be any hurry about this--in the fullness of time we will identify ourselves with a label. Now what that label will be and when that label will be seized upon, I truly don't know. [end recording]

MOXEY RAPS PINDLING FOR 'DETERIORATING' STATE OF NATION

FL301600 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 30 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[By Gladstone Thurston]

[Text] People's Council Administrator Edmund Moxey today called on Prime Minister Pindling to take full responsibility for the deterioration social condition in the country.

In a telegram to the prime minister, Mr Moxey chastised him for trying to "was. his hands of this most unfortunate and explosive condition."

Prime Minister Pindling is to give the keynote address during the opening session of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party's [PLP's] convention tonight.

He is expected to address himself to the theme of the convention--"Towards a Social Revolution"--outlining plans to counteract the poverty in Southern New Providence.

Mr Moxey thought it strange that Anglican Bishop Michael Eldon should inspire the prime minister to take up what has been his responsibility for 12 years.

"This is a serious admission by you," Mr Moxey stated in his telegram, "and must send shock waves throughout the length and breadth of the nation."

He questioned what the government was doing over the past 12 years "taking into consideration the fact that a social revolution was a fundamental plank in the PLP's platform from 1973 and was also a commitment by the PLP government on January 10, 1967.

"Under the circumstances, I know what any other honourable man would do, but I wonder whether or not you have the courage."

Mr Moxey was originally elected to Parliament as the PLP's candidate for St Barnabas (formerly Coconut Grove). He served as parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Community Development.

Mr Moxey later resigned from the PLP and became an opposition senator before heading the Council for the Protection and Promotion of the People's Rights and Freedoms (People's Council).

Any social revolution, Mr Moxey said, should consist of, among other things:

A plan for the economic participation of the masses; a plan that would provide full employment for the masses; a plan for the re-development of over-the-hill (Southern New Providence) and the Family Islands; a plan for the total development of the whole man--mental and physical capacities.

"The government has not only failed, but it has stifled all attempts to set up and bring into being any constructive programmes designed to build independency among the masses," Mr Moxey said.

Between 1967 (when the PLP gained the government) and 1973 (when the Bahamas became independent) six different plans were submitted to the government for the re-development of Southern New Providence.

"What may happen tonight (during the prime minister's address)," Mr Moxey said, "would just be another set of promises."

For anything positive and meaningful to be done to alleviate the social condition of the Bahamian people, he said, would require a new direction from the government and a recommitment to the masses, an absence of political favouritism, and means by which the people could become participants within the decision-making processes.

"But, based on the record of the present administration, it is difficult to see the government completing successfully such a massive programme which should have been tackled long ago, at the beginning of the quiet revolution phase one," Mr Moxey said.

Another problem he challenged the prime minister to tackle was that of unemployment. Based on government statistics released in 1975, he estimated that up to 40,000 people are now out of work.

Another problem he urged the prime minister to tackle was the anti-social activities affecting the young people. "I submit that on this basis a noisy revolution may come from the youth sooner than we expect," Mr Moxey said.

## JAMAICA

### FOREIGN MINISTRY RETURNS JLP LETTER RAPPING CUBAN ENVOY

FL291336 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpt] The opposition Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] says the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has refused to send a letter written to Cuban President Fidel Castro through its diplomatic facilities. The letter, which calls on Dr Castro to remove the present Cuban ambassador from Jamaica, was sent by the JLP to the Cuban Embassy and then later [words indistinct] were informed that protocol required that correspondence be sent through that ministry.

According to the JLP the letter was returned by Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson who said there were [word indistinct] services of Cuba which the opposition could use.

### JLP TO APPEAL TO 'FRIENDLY COUNTRIES' IF CUBANS AID PNP

FL261410 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Oct 79 pp 1, 15 FL

[Excerpts] Senator Bruce Golding, general secretary of the Jamaica Labour Party, said yesterday that the party would consider appealing to friendly countries for assistance if Cuban soldiers and personnel attempted to assist the People's National Party.

"The JLP does not seek, the JLP does not want, the JLP does not accept and the JLP totally repudiates any assistance form foreign governments to deal with the PNP," he said.

The JLP was equipped to fight the PNP in a fair and honest election, and since Jamaica belonged to members of both parties, the party would not consider any outside help. [sentence as published]

"But I go much further than that. Labourites are not equipped to deal with the Cubans, Cuban guns and Cuban equipment. If the PNP is going to be assisted by Cuban soldiers and personnel, than at that time the JLP will consider appealing to friendly countries abroad."

Those Cubans

And we will say to them: "Take the Cubans off our backs. We can deal with the PNP."

Senator Golding was addressing the annual conference of the Women's Freedom Movement, a J.L.P. affiliate, at the Ward Theatre in Kingston.

On other matters, he said that the J.L.P. campaign for 1979-80 would deal with the demand for an impartial police services commission; an end to the manipulation of the media by the governments and an end to the Cuban involvement in Jamaica, including the presence of Cuban personnel and Cuban soldiers.

The PM's Letter

Speaking on the prime minister's letter to opposition leader Mr Edward Seaga on talks on de-escalating the tensions, Senator Golding said that his own view was that the basis for any such discussions must be the problems facing the Jamaican people which have caused the escalation.

Declaring that the J.L.P. has no intention of using any means other than the democratic electoral process to remove the government, he said however, that electoral reform was not enough, because it dealt with the problem inside the polling station.

"There is the possibility of J.L.P. supporters being prevented from reaching the polling station by P.N.P. gunmen, "brigadistas" [Jamaican workers trained in Cuba] and Home Guards, while the police stand by and do nothing," he said.

The J.L.P. was determined to have an impartial police services commission, he went on. The problem was not so much the rank and file in the force, but mainly the "political appointees".

Senator Golding accused former Commissioner Mr Basil Robinson, and the present commissioner, Mr Desmond Campbell, of being "P.N.P. lackeys".

On the subject of the next commissioner of police, he said the government was currently discussing whether to replace Mr Campbell with Mr Bill Bowes or Mr Larry Trought. Mr Bowes, he said, was trained in Cuba, while Mr Trought played an important role in the 1976 state of emergency.

"We are not asking the commissioners to be partial to us. We only want them to be fair. We don't want politicians on the services commission. We want three people acceptable to both the prime minister and the leader of the opposition. If the two leaders cannot agree, let the governor-general make the appointments."

Senator Golding said the J.L.P. had already set in motion plans for "the mobilization for the struggle" for an impartial police commission and was prepared to do more than was done for electoral reform.

HOUSING TEAM VISITS CUBA TO REIVEW JAMAICAN TRAINEES' WORK

FL181615 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Oct 79 p 17 FL

[Text] A three-member Ministry of Housing team left the island on Wednesday, October 10, for a one-week stay in Cuba, to carry out an appraisal of how the present batch of Jamaicans learning construction skills in Cuba are faring, the APN [Agency for Public Information] says.

The members of the team are : Messrs R. George Sterling, the ministry's director of planning and implementation; Cosmo White from the ministry's sites and service division and Ms. Claudette Rose, co-ordinator of the Cuba-Jamaica exchange programme in the ministry.

In Cuba, the trio will be visiting the 300 men and 25 women from Jamaica, now learning plumbing, masonry, carpentry, electrical installation, and steel erecting.

Since 1975, some 500 Jamaicans have been trained in construction skills in Cuba under the technical and cultural exchange agreement signed by the two countries in that year.

The visit of the evaluation team is also in keeping with the same agreement, as missions from the two nations pay reciprocal visits twice a year to evaluate and monitor how each country is implementing the terms of agreement.

DELEGATION TO STUDY AREAS OF COOPERATION IN LIBYA

FL291838 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Oct 79 p 7 FL

[Excerpt] A team of Jamaican experts is to visit the Libyan Jahamaria in January to study areas of economic and technical co-operation discussed by Prime Minister Manley and members of the Libyan Jahamarian Government on Tuesday.

The experts will examine with their Libyan counterparts trade, finance, joint ventures and other areas of co-operation. Prime Minister Manley met with Libyan President Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at the presidential palace and had long and wide-ranging discussions with the president.

ST VINCENT

VISITING FRENCH OFFICIAL ON CUBAN ROLE IN CARIBBEAN

PA290328 Paris AFP in Spanish 1843 GMT 28 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Kingston, St Vincent, 28 Oct (AFP)--French Foreign Affairs Secretary of State Olivier Stirn, said here today that France will play a moderating role in the Caribbean in order to try to keep the cold war from spreading to the region.

However, the diplomat, who attended the St Vincent independence celebrations, minimized the destabilizing role assigned to Cuba, especially by the United States. We do not believe that Cuba is promoting revolutions because this would go against its interests. It has nothing to win and would waste its resources. Also, the Soviets have no interest in creating a new conflict in the Caribbean, nor is the United States interested in increasing its tensions with Cuba, Stirn said during an interview granted before returning home.

In this respect, Stirn admitted that all these factors create a climate favorable to political adventures by extremist sectors. The revolutionary sectors which do exist, Stirn said, referring to Grenada and the political unrest in Dominica and St Lucia, naturally lean toward Havana. This could lead to a cold war in the region and a confrontation between the two blocs. He also said that France had informed Cuba of its point of view and would do so again in emphatic terms if necessary.

The French secretary of state said: We shall try to play a moderating role in the region, speaking with everyone, the Cubans included. We will strive to do this so that this region, which has so many development problems, can dedicate all its energies to solving its problems instead of fighting each other. This would be ridiculous. The transfering of the contest between the two blocs to Africa, is absurd enough, but to bring it here would be almost scandalous, the high-ranking official said.

From his point of view, the most acute destabilizing factor in the Caribbean is its lack of development. Ideological confrontations have no place here, he said.

Stirn also said that French presence and cooperation in the Caribbean. We want to cooperate with all the countries in the region, without political distinction, in an effort to maintain balance and peace, he added. The secretary of state said in this respect that we are more and more in evidence and our cooperation grows. During the coming months our efforts will be centered especially in favor of the poorest islands and also those closer to our departments of Guadaloupe and Martinique, Dominica first and then St Lucia.

The French Antilles are closely linked to this effort, Stirn added. They must be a showcase of France in the Caribbean and they must not remain isolated from the rest of the region, Stirn added.

Finally he said that President Giscard has asked him to visit all the Caribbean states in two trips and that the first one would take place early next year.

## TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

### ATTORNEY GENERAL DEFENDS NONRECOGNITION OF GRENADA

FI221958 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 22 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Trinidad & Tobago's attorney general and minister of legal affairs, Senator Selwyn Richardson, said events in Grenada since the People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] took over have justified the stand taken by his country on the question of recognizing the new government.

According to the minister the foresight and wisdom of Prime Minister Sir Eric Williams and his government are now being commended by the press, organizations and individuals who were critical of Trinidad & Tobago's silence immediately after the revolution in Grenada. Senator Richardson said, just 6 months after the revolution, some people who had urged Trinidad & Tobago to recognize the new administration in Grenada are faced with embarassment at recent events in that country. He added that some spokesmen for a number of Caribbean governments at the same time were now themselves criticizing the PRG.

## BOLIVIA

### PADILLA SAYS ADMINISTRATION MUST BE 'ADJUSTED'

PY301622 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 30 Oct (AFP)--Gen David Padilla, armed forces commander in chief, stated here today that President Walter Guevara Arze's administration needs 'some adjustments,' a statement which was interpreted as an announcement of a cabinet crisis. Padilla, who headed the last military government which held power until August this year, made these remarks when leaving the Government House after holding a 3-hour meeting with Guevara Arze.

### 'Cabinet Crisis' Imminent

PY301635 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 30 Oct (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that very soon Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze will be facing his second cabinet crisis since he took over as president. This remark was made by the armed forces commander in chief and former Bolivian president, Gen David Padilla, to the press shortly after he left the Government House, where he and other high-ranking military officers held a meeting with President Guevara.

Unofficial sources indicated that military officers will participate in the new cabinet, but this report was not confirmed.

"The administration must be revitalized, thus it is necessary for the main political forces to participate in the cabinet," Padilla told the journalists. The commander in chief of the armed forces did not confirm the date of the cabinet reshuffle, not the scope of the crisis, which government sources indicated "would not be total."

### BUSINESSMEN ASK THAT GOVERNMENT OBEY, ENFORCE LAWS

PY301604 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0642 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] President Walter Guevara Arze has told the leaders of the National Confederation of Private Businessmen that he will not consider the nationalization of any more enterprises in the country "because he is aware that the state has reached its limit in this area."

The chief of state held an extensive meeting with the business leaders, headed by their first vice chairman, Raul Espana. They expressed to the president their deep concern about the lack of enforcement by some authorities of the laws which rule the country, and the state of law implied in the obeying of the law by both those who govern and those who are governed.

The concern of the private businessmen is related to the recent social conflicts, among them that of the private Totaral mine, the incident involving the Oruro loan bank, the arbitration decisions whose imposition on the private banking sector is being attempted and others, such as the reopening of trials by the comptroller general which had already concluded with sentences having been handed down.

Espana stated that during the meeting Guevara was asked to see that current laws are obeyed, "because in many cases some authorities violate them, thus damaging the process being experienced by our nation."

He asked that solutions to the social conflicts be sought with more flexibility, but with observance of the laws.

Another of the petitions refers to the need for the government to study an overall economic plan. The businessmen indicated that delay in applying these measures can lead to many risks and that the partial measures that may be implemented in this sector are not a solution to the investment needs of the country.

After the meeting, the private businessmen stated that Guevara reiterated his government's guarantees for private investment and that during his tenure "he will not consider the nationalization or the shoring up [estabilizacion] of private enterprises because he is aware that the state has reached the limit in this area."

## CHILE

### ARMY COMMAND REPORTS NEW APPOINTMENTS

PY310120 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] The army has made new appointments. The army command has reported the ne appointments ordered by the president.

The official report notes that Gen Roberto Soto, the present Foreign Ministry under secretary, will be in charge of the presidency of CONARAS [The National Administrative Reform Commission], Gen Humberto Gordon Rubio has been appointed commander of the Santiago Army Garrison; Col (Marmaducia Abarzua) has been appointed director of the Military Polytechnic Academy; Col Hugo (?Salas Jensen) has been appointed director of the Military School; Col (Marcos Garcia Alarcon) has been appointed director of the National Geographic Institute; and Col (?Ovidio Ojarque Andaur) has been appointed commander of the (?Wilks).

## MEXICO

### JABLONSKI PRESENTS AWARD TO LOPEZ PORTILLO, CONCLUDES VISIT

LD302222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] After the conclusion of official talks and the signing of Polish-Mexican agreements, and after the publication of a joint communique on his visit to Mexico, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, gave a luncheon at the Camino Real Hotel in honor of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. Before the luncheon the chairman of the Council of State decorated the president of Mexico with Poland's highest award presented to heads of foreign states, the great ribbon of the Polish People's Republic's Order of Merit. During the reception the two heads of state made speeches. Yesterday the chairman of the Council of State gave a lecture at the Mexican Institute of History. Today Henryk Jablonski will leave on an official visit to the Republic of Costa Rica.

### Leaves for Costa Rica

LD302224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Mexico--Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State, has ended his visit to Mexico and left on an official visit to the Republic of Costa Rica. He was bid farewell at the airport by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.